NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-La Tous DE NESLE-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Macarra.

BURTON'S THRATER Chambers street—Sur Stoops

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Burchers or WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Don Crear D

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Did You Even sand Your Wife Our of Town-The Toodles-Lading AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Loan or a Loven P. P. Everius-Old Folks at Rone.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPE WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM-ORBOUS, 37 Bowery-Equinornian Entertainments.

CHORAMA, 586 Breadway—Banvard's Panchama or MINABLYS SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 500 Broadway.

New York, Monday, May 16, 1853.

The News.

As is usually the case on the Sabbath, very little news was yesterday received by telegraph from any quarter. Our only item from Washington connists of an account of a shocking murder. Robert A. Hawke, a nessenger of the General Post Office while laboring, as it is reported, under a temporary aberration of mind, cut his wife's throat with a razo on the night previous, and afterwards attempted to out his own, but his design of self-destruction was trustrated by the dying woman, who knocked the instrument from his hand. He also intended to kill his only child. who was fortunate enough to evade the slash. The unhappy monomaniac, it appears, was impressed with the belief that mankind wa against him, and he adopted this horrible plan of seeking another and a better world, in company with his family.

Over a thousand persons assembled at the Tabernacle on Saturday evening, to hear Miss Lucy Stone review the proceedings of the late temperance meeting in the Brick Church, which rejected severa semale delegates from the Women's State Tempemance Convention. A full report will be found in another part of to day's HERALD, which our readers

will find amusing and racy.
In another column will be found a report of the speech of Dr. Revel, moderator of the synod of the Valdenses, explanatory of the object of his visit to this country. This sect, which have existed through ages of persecution, now, through their eloquent representative in this country, ask for the assistance of a Christian people.

The Rev. Dr. N. West last evening preached a very able and eloquent sermon at the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette place, particularly, addressed to the Jews, on the Divinity of Jesus Christ. He contended that His advent miracles and death had been most clearly foretold in the Old Testament, and illustrated his argument by numerous citations from Holy Writ. From the length of time which his discourse occupied, extending to an hour and a half, we are anable to furnish as full a report as the importance of the subject, and the ability of the preacher would otherwise justify.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans ansounces that the European advices brought by the Atlantic imparted a firmer tone to the cotton market on Saturday. The stock on hand on the day presisted of one hundred and eighty-seve thousand bales. The increased receipts up to this time, at all the southern ports, over those of last year, amount to two hundred and sixty-two thousand bales.

Our inside pages to-day contain some additional and very interesting intelligence from Europe, viz:-Sketches of Spirited Debates in the House of Commons relative to the Kossuth Rocket Affair, and in the House of Lords upon the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill : The Movements of the Chinese insurgents, and Threatened Subversion of the Tien-Fung dynasty; Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe and the American er at the Dinner of the Lord Mayor of London; The Parisian Fashions; Miscellaneous Para-graphs, Commercial Circulars, &c. Also a Letter m Boston : Communications relative to Australia and Railroad Accidents : Commercial Review, &c.

The Crisis in Mexico-Probable Designs of Santa Anna-More Evidence-What will General Pierce do!

Our readers will have discovered among the items of our foreign intelligence by the Atlantic a very significant little item from the Diario Espanol of Madrid. It announces that Santa Anna has applied to the government of Spain for aid ("financial and materiel" aid, no doubt) to meet the contingencies of an anticipated fillibustering irruption into Mexico from these United States.

This semi-official announcement of the government organ at Madrid is, we apprehend, of higher and more immediate importance to us than the Turkish question, or any other cotemporaneous question limited to European affairs. We are here admonished that there is something of grave reality in the late rumors and incidents connected with the return of Santa Anna to Mexico: that his inclinations to a close and humiliating alliance with Spain are well understood at the Spanish court; and that the Diario at Havana, in suggesting the probable policy of the Mexican dictator, spoke with a ensiderable margin of authority.

The peculiar facts and circumstances of suc picion attending the return of Santa Anna from his exile, are fresh in the recollection of the public. His cordial reception by the Spanish authorities at Havana, the incidents of fraternal feeling which marked his departure from that port, and the explicitly declared opinion of the Diario that the reinstated dictator would probably re-establish the government of Mexico upon the basis of institutions similar to those of Spain, to the great end of preserving the individuality and independence of the Spanish race, could not well be forgotten here in the brief interval which has since transpired. But we deem it expedient to recapitulate those facts and circumstances, as testimony corroborative of the brief, but extremely interesting little paragraph from the government organ at Madrid. We have thus a consistent chain of circumstantial evidence supporting the suspicion that it is the ultimate design of Santa Anna to restore Mexico to its ancient colonial vassalage with Spain, or to the scarcely less degrading condition of a protectorate of Spain, France,

and England. It was the last extremity of national distress

that led to Santa Anna's recall. He reassu the dictatorship under the pressing exigencies of an exhausted treasury, a rebellious army, an impoverished people, a jealous priesthood impatient European creditors, Indian incursions from all sides, discord in the south, disconten in the interior, and fillibustering invasions all along the north. His first necessity is that of a bankrupt exchequer. He must have money He cannot move, he can do nothing without money. And the question, how is he to raise the needful supplies, involves considerations of the first magnitude to Mexico, to us. and to the whole commercial and political world.

There are three modes by which the immediate necessities of the Mexican dictator may be met. He may draw at the point of the bayonet upon the treasures of the church; he may secure a loan, upon usurious interest, in liens and mortgages. of British capitalists; or he may obtain a good round sum, in hard cash, from this government for an additional margin of the waste and open territory which flanks the present boundary line of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The plan of compelling the church to disgorge a portion of her hidden treasures has long been an itching desire with Santa Anna; but upon sounding that project heretofore he has found it utterly impracticable, from the unlimited power which the church holds over the people. "Our Lady of Guadalupe" is still invincible in Mexico. The only hope therefore, of Santa Anna from the church is in such gratuities or loans as it may be pleased to bestow; and these, we apprehend, will hardly be sufficient for a tithe of his most urgent de mands. On the other hand, the British capitalists would hardly be willing to lend any more money to their sixty millions invested in Mexican bonds, short of some more substantial hold upon the resources of the State, her ports her rivers, her highways, or her soil, than anything of the sort which they now possess.

The remaining alternative is to sell an additional strip of the northern frontiers of Mexico to the United States; as this appears to us the wisest and safest policy for both Mexico and the United States. But the antecedents of Santa Anna, and his recent emphatic declarations on the subject, would seem to bind him against the sacrifice of another inch of territory to "the atrocious Yankees," at any price. It he holds to this ground, and to the resolution of maintaining the identity and independence of the Spanish race at all hazards, we can perceive no other resource left to him than to surrender the country back to Spain as a colony, or to the protection of a European alliance, on terms as degrading even to poor Mexico as they would be disadvantageous to us, and hostile to the genius of our institutions and the drift of manifest destiny."

Such is the critical condition of poor Mexico. To save the country from becoming a depeney of Spain, or of a European alliance, we fear that our government cannot interpose its friendly offices too speedily. The little boundary difficulty of New Mexico affords the occasion for such enlarged overtures of a pacific adjustment as will not only cover all our unliquidated difficulties with our distressed neighbor but such as will also relieve her necessitie place her firmly on her feet, and guarantee to her; in our friendship and alliance, the preservation of her republican independence against all European intriguers. It seems to us that the time is at hand for action. What will General Pierce do?

The Chinese Revolution-Our Policy.

The Emperor of China is in sore trouble. Ac cording to the newspapers, the insurgent leader Tienteh has been executed and buried at least half a dozen times : but no sooner have his friends exhaled their last sigh over the heartrending narrative of his last dying speech and confession, than he appears more lively and daring than ever. The last news of his movements was the account of his overrunning the ulous provinces of the centr was followed by a startling despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary at War. reciting the incredible succor the imperial forces had received from the god Khan. The deity, it would seem, is fickle in his attachments; or possibly some Chinese Diomede may have profanely assailed him in a vulnerable point, for the possession of Hoosan has been followed by a rapid and triumphant march on Nankin, and that city has fallen into the possession of the rebels. Nankin, as everybody knows, is the capital of the wealthy and populous pro vince of Kiansu; and, though sadly fallen from the rank it once occupied among Chinese cities still contains from four to five hundred thousand inhabitants, and is not without reason considered the Athens of the empire. Against it the English directed their invasion in 1811: its fall exercised a very considerable influence over the termination of the war.

It is impossible that Tienteh can have posses ed himself of Nankin without the support of its inhabitants and their neighbors; and the news of its capture would seem nearly equivalent to an announcement that the most populous provinces of the empire were deenly imbued with an insurrectionary feeling. What progress the Pretender has made may indeed be inferred from the fact that many of the leading officers of the court and household have openly espoused his cause, and this in spite of the sanguinary vengeance wreaked by the Emperor on several officials suspected of disaffection. To us, viewing this dynastic struggle-for no principles appear to be involved in the contest-at such a distance that partiality is barely possi ble, it may seem a strange thing that a collateral relation of the Emperor should wield suffi cient prestige to shake the throne. We are naturally inclined to ascribe the success o Tienteh to his personal talents and energy. Such an inference, however, may very possibly prove incorrect. We have seen the Scotch in volve themselves in dreadful misery for the sake of their beloved "Charlies;" attachment to the person of a prince may be found as well on the fertile slopes of Honke and Nganhoee as in the Scottish Highlands.

To whatever cause the success of the insurgent may be attributed, it is certain that the Emperor has displayed neither firmness nor judgment nor courage, in the struggle. The most authentic accounts of his proceedings which have reached us represent him as avenging his losser on his unfortunate officers. General after gene ral has expiated his defeat with his life. More recently we learn that at the very time Tienteh was entering Nankin, at the head of 50,000 men. his Celestial Majesty was signing the edict for the re-admission of opium to his dominions We are not of those who would repress vice by enslaving a whole people; nor should we advocate that the inhabitants of any civilized country should be debarred of any of the comforts of life because one out of ten among the num-

bought, and we do not grudge its price. But from all we have been able to learn of the Chinese empire we have been led to entertain a very high opinion of the Emperor, who refused to derive a revenue from the opium traffic at the cost of the morality and health of his subjects. We have always regarded it as the foulest stain on the British escutcheon in the East that British merchants, under the sanction of the British flag, should have continued to introduce the fatal drug into China, in spite of the entreaties of the government and the remonstrances of the people. It was, in our opinion, exerting their superior strength to commit a heinous crime No comparison can be drawn between the effect of alcohol here and that of opium in China So terrible are its effects on all classes of society, that a trustworthy traveller and resident does not hesitate to say that he doubts whether Chinese society would hold together if the poison were freely sold at the bazaars. It may be that diminish revenue has suggested the fatal expedient of removing the prohibition. A fallacious hope of regaining popularity may have had something to do with the decision. Other causes, of which we are ignorant, may have exercised a powerful nfluence on the result.

From whatever cause it flows, the Emperor may rest assured that the "reform" is pregnant with evil. It has been suggested that as he has appealed to foreign powers for assistance we night take advantage of his difficulties to claim further commercial privileges. We need not assure our readers that the extension of our intercourse with China is one of our most cherished projects. But no advocacy of any such scheme need be expected from us. Rather perish the Chinese trade altogether than build

t up on the ruins of the Chinese people. The United States government will doubtles take part in the struggle if any foreign power resolves on participation. Should it do so, its representative will be guided more by circumstances than by direct instructions from home. For our part, viewing all revolutions as necessarily tending to liberalize the institutions of the country in which they occur, and profoundly impressed with a sense of repugnance to the late policy of the Emperor, we would rather hear of our forces co-operating with the insurgents, on a clear understanding that we were to derive from such a course tangible advantages in the shape of enlarged traffic, than chronicle an account of the restoration of the opium-eating Emperor by American arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC-OUR STEAMERS AND CLIPPERS.—The arrival of the steamer Atlantic, after a passage of nine days and twentytwo hours, is another triumph for our steamers It is not the shortest passage on record, the Baltic having accomplished the same distance in August. 1851, in nine days and fourteen hours. But no foreign steamer has ever made a trip in so short a period.

In connection with this subject, we cannot help noticing, at more length than our space enabled us to do a few days ago, the recent report of Lieut. Maury to the Secretary of the Navy, on the rapid passages of the Sovereign of the Seas, the Flying Cloud, and the Comet. A writer in a late number of the United States Review, whose official experience ought to have enabled him to form a more judicious opinion on the subject, affects to disregard our sailing vessels, and rests his hopes of defeating the British navy, and subjugating Great Britain. on the superior excellence of our steamers Without stopping to inquire whether it be absolutely indispensable at the present moment to subjugate Great Britain at all, or devoting any further attention to the peculiar prejudice and propensities of the Ex-Secretary of the Navy, we may perhaps be permitted to regard him as the representative of a class who, striving to conceal their old fogyism under an affectation of ultra "progressiveness," make a point of deriding our sailing vessels, and reserving all heir admiration for those propelled by steam In their eyes, ships have existed too long by half; sails ought to be abolished by act of Congress, or at least restricted to ornamental purposes: mainsails ought to be "clewed up" in museums; and square yards sold for old timber. They deem merchantmen rococo, and clippers a nui sance. Nothing but steam and coal have a nautical aspect in their eyes. Irrefragable evidence of the superiority of sailing craft for long voyages, both in point of economy and capacity for carrying freight, cannot convince them that it would not be better to burn all the ships, or at least to perforate them with a screw. In short, these gentlemen are like the honest farmer, who, when railroads were invented, broke his haycart into firewood, because, as he said, there was no further use for it.

Lieutenant Maury, who is generally regard ed as somewhat of an authority in nautical mat ters, takes a very different view of the case. Without disparaging our steam navy, he does not deny to our sailing vessels a fair share of admiration. Indeed, no one but a blockead or an ex-secretary of the navy, could withhold a tribute of applause from the splendid craft which are now scouring the Atlantic and Pacific. milder the stars and stripes. Steam, with all its advantages, has never achieved so astounding a victory over space as those of the Sovereign of the Seas and the Flying Cloud. The latter has been frequently the subject of comment in these columns; and it will suffice to say that the Flying Cloud ran from New York to San Francisco in 89 days 21 hours-her greatest speed being 433 1-2 statute miles in 24 hours, 19 minutes 4 seconds. The Sovereign of the Seas has made a run scarcely as wonderful: eightytwo days from the Sandwich Islands to New York, is in itself an astounding feat; but when to this is added the fact that she actually ran 6,245 miles in 22 days, during 11 of which she averaged 354, and during four consecutive days 3981 miles, her performance stands unrivalled in the annals of navigation. In the space of 23 hours 25 minutes 4 seconds she ran 419 statute miles, being a fraction of a mile more than the distance run by the Flying Cloud during the same time. At this rate of speed, if we can suppose that no continents intervened, the Sovereign of the Seas would have made the entire circuit of the globe in considerably less than 60 days.

Two important propositions flow from thes facts. First, whatever merit-and we have not been prone to understate it-belongs to our steam vessels, our clipper ships are still the most wonderful of our nautical achievements. Steam is undoubtedly destined to absorb even more of the commerce and traffic of the world than it now possesses; but up to the present time steam has done nothing to compare with the surprising feats of our crack clippers, commanded by experienced men, and sailed on scientific principles. Neither the builder nor the captain can claim the whole glory of the ber made a bad use of them. Liberty must be Sovereign's triumph. Both contributed a fair

share : if that of either preponderates, it is pro bably that of the latter, whose thorough acquaintance with the southern trade winds were

the prime cause of the 22 days run. Secondly, it must be a matter of sincere satisfaction to every American to know that both in sailing and in steam vessels we have surpassed the whole world. Records of un questionable authenticity now establish our unrivalled pre-eminence. Allowing, as we do a very high degree of merit both to the Cunard steamers and the Aberdeen clippers, it is with feelings of exultation that we once more place on record the fact of their defeat and our vic tory. We are not so ignorant of John Bull's national pride as to suppose that he will ac knowledge that he is beaten; and we are quite prepared to receive notice of heavy bets on the issue of some future contest. Of our success in that as well as in our past encounters we are quite confident. And though nothing is farther from our hopes and wishes than an interruption of our friendly relations with sulky John, we are quite convinced that if such a calamity were to take place our clipper ships would do yeoman service, and the foe would require at least a Nelson to help him out of the difficulty.

THURLOW WEED AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS. The Albany Evening Journal publishes in extenso the great anti-slavery speech lately de livered in this city by Frederick Douglass, and speaks of it as a very extraordinary, powerful, and eloquent production. But the black Douglass is a little too fierce on the slavery que tion, even for the Journal. The venerable Mr Weed agrees with Fred. that Liberia, away out there in Africa, among the wild negro barbarians of the slave coast, is rather too savage a place for those more fortunate descendants of Ham who have enjoyed the comparative bless ings of slavery in our Southern States: but Master Weed is willing to make a compromise-He thinks the islands of the Carribbean sea. which include Hayti, would be excellent places for the establishment of colonies of our free colored people. We should like to know, however, whether Douglass would rather be a subject of the black Emperor Soulouque than the slave again of his former master in Maryland-What says Douglass concerning the Carribbean islands and the Caribs?

VOUNG AMERICA IN LONDON -It is now confidently reported by our Washington corres pondents that George Sanders will get the London Consulate, notwithstanding that the Premier is supposed to be dead against him and all his tribe. It is further intimated, through private advices, to every body, that, once established in London, Sanders will revive there the Democratic Review in the full panoply of Young America; and, carrying the war of pro gress into the enemy's camp, and vindicating the cause of Kossuth, Mazzini, Lopez and Caravaial, in the teeth of the despots of Europe will make even Louis Napoleon tremble on the throne of his uncle. In view of this great en terprise for the propagation of the true faith. we should say, by all means give Sanders his passport to London. Let him show to John Bull the living definition of "manifest destiny." That Review is a great idea.

More Gold-Ho! FOR TEXAS .- The reports of the discoveries of gold among the hills and gulches of the Upper Colorado river in Texas, and its tributaries, seem to be in a fair way for the most satisfactory confirmation. But if the precious dust should be brought to light in that region in anything like the quality or quantities of the placers of California, what a mighty revolution it will work out within the next twelve months for the State of Texas. But let us wait a little. During the last year or two we have had various extraordinary discoveries of gold in Canada, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and numerous other places, but the mines appear to have dried up very suddenly. Perhaps these mines of Texas are of the same Wait a little longer. 1

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—It is rumored that Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, cousin of Governo Cobb, is to have a full mission. That's some comfort to the Governor, if the rumor be true. But why can't something of the same sort be done for Governor Foote? Is he, the right hand man of Henry Clay and General Cass, is he to have nothing? And Clemens of Alabama. too, can't something be done for Clemens? Who saved the Union? Let not that question be forgotten.

Talk on 'Change.

The news received by the Atlantic had no influence of cotton in this market. Its character disappointed most dealers, as some had anticipated a decided improvement in the Liverpool market. The sales on Saturday reached 1,000 bales, at about previous rates. Breadstuffs were rather more difficult to sell at former prices. Pork was also some easier. Sugars were tolerably active, at steady

prices.

The proposed bill before the British Parliament for the eduction of custom duties, was received on Saturday morn ing in detail. The previous synopsis (or extracts) pub-lished by the papers, omitted many articles, and especially tobacco. It now seems that no proposition was made to interfere with the duties on leaf tobacco, but a very material reduction had been inserted in favor of the manufactured article. The clause reads thus:- "To manufactured, not being segars, viz.: Cavendish, negro head and twist, per lb., 3s. 6d.", about 84c. per lb. The previous duty was 9s. per lb., or about \$216 per lb. This duty, by the schedule, was to be retained on all other kinds enumerated, including segars. It appeared that Mesers. Lundy Foote & Co., celebrated snuff manufacturers, had protested against the reduction of duty from 9s. to 3s. 6d. It would seem, however, tha 84c. per lb. duty, ought to be, in a measure, prohibitory on manufactured tobacco, which only cost in the United States some 19c. a 25c. per lb. The excise taxes embraced in this new financial bill were fixed at about £5 5s. on every 20,000 lbs. of the raw article, or at about \$25 01 for each 20,000 lbs. consumed, which reduction fully corresponded with the reduction in the sustom duties. The 20,000 lbs. would be equal to about 20 hhds.; hence, the excise would only amount to about \$1.25 per hhd. So, that while Messrs. Lundy Foote & Co. were protected on their manufactures of tobacco to the extent of 84c. per lb., and in other cases, such as on segars, &c., to the extent of \$2 16e. per lb., it could not be perceived how other apprehensions of ruin were likely to be realized by such a measure. It should be the duty of our Minister to arge greater concessions throughout, as far as tobacc is concerned; and, if vested interests were likely to suffer, the duties, like those on tea, could be made come off annually, or biennially, until the lowest fixed There was some talk on 'Change among ship owners and

merchants regarding the banter of the Sovereign of the Seas. A movement was said to be on foot that would lead to her offer being accepted, if not for the whol amount of the wager, yet for a very liberal sum. To bet one hundred thousand dollars on the result, would be like betting one ship against the other. But the Sovereign would likely be soon tendered a bet of \$10,000 to \$20,000 side on the proposed race. A gentleman present remark ed that, as the Americans could not succeed in getting a clipper race cut of John Bull, they were about to try their hands with each other.

Merchants complained very strongly of the practice which prevailed in Water, Front, and South streets, carmen backing their drays upon the sidewalks, to load or unload at store doors, which rendered the sidewalks almost impassable. It was urged that the corporation should interfere to remedy the cyll.

Arrival of the Sardinian Frigate

The frigate San Giovanni, a beautiful specimen of Italian naval architecture, arrived in our bay on Saturday night, after forty-four days of a prospe rous and pleasant voyage. The San Glovanni left the navy yard of Genoa on the 26th of March, for Villafranca, and left that port on the 30th for York, and on the 10th inst., had already doubled Cape Hatterss, on the coast of North Carolina. This beautiful frigate is only four years old, is of a very strong con-struction, being destined as a school for young artillery. men and for voyages of exploration to the North Arctic She carries twenty-four heavy guns and a crew of two hundred and seventy eight persons. The marines wear beautiful uniform; the sailors are all young men, and the

officers are true specimens of handsome Italians.

The San Giovanni is commanded by Captain Incisa, a gentleman of the greatest affability and intelligence. He is a native of Piedmont, and has served for twenty-two years in the Sardinian navy. He is a sailor of great maritime experience, has undertaken long voyages to the Pacific ocean, and during the war between Sardinis and Austria, in 1848, served in the Adriatic, on board the frigate Eurydice. It must be remembered that the San the first vessel of war that has ever been in any port of the United States waving the beautiful Italian triplored flag-red, white and green, with the cross of Savoy n the middle-which is the emblem of the worthy an Hberal King of Sardinia, Victorio Emanuele.

The arrival of this vessel has a double mission, viz., t be present at the opening of the Crystal Palace, and to bring to our shores eighty four Italian exiles, who were connected with the last movements of Mazzini in Lombardy. Captain Incisa speaks in the highest manner of these Italian refugees, as they conducted themselve in the most orderly manner, and all of them appear to be industrious persons. They have been treated not as transported felons, or as prisoners, but as passengers on board steamers; many had their private cabins, and the three ladies on board received the greatest attention Except a few who are wealthy, and others of a civil condition, the rest are all of the industrial classes, and there are not less than twenty-two tailors among th

Our reporter is indebted for the following list of pas sengers, and for other information, to the kinds the commander and his purser.



The sloop of war Aquila was destined for this voyage but was afterwards ordered to the Plata, to protect the subjects of Sardinia, who are very numerous in tha

It is necessary to state that the small but flourishing has, after the revolutions of 1848, and the triumph of despotism, maintained its constitution, liberty of the press, and its independence. From informatio by our representative in Turin, we learn that in Piedmont there are not less than fifty thousand politica exiles from all parts of Italy and Europe. But Sardinia being a second rate nation, surrounded by Austria and other powers ready to crush her freedom, she could not become the seat of Mazzini's conspiracies, nor allow any person to violate international laws and the treaties be tween one government and another. To protect many thousand exiles from Lombardy against the buccanee robbery of Austria, this government, to justify its con land, France, and perhaps the United States, was com pelled to transport to our shores these eighty-four The Piedmontese ministry finding that to be justified

before those governments whose intervention against the arbitrary depredations of Austria had been asked and granted; finding that neither England, nor France, an even some of the republics of South America, would not receive these proscribed men, and being certain that our government and people would offer them a generous an free shelter, dispatched them to New York, not only providing them with a free passage, but also pecuniary re-muneration on their arrival, in order that they should not land in a foreign country without means, being totally unacquainted with our language, as they would be at first Captain Incisa was duly instructed by his government to pay to each one of these exiles on their arrival in New York the sum of twelve dellars each. Moreovers those passengers who during the voyage had accepted the victuals of the crew, should be rewarded with money for their tute, the Sardinian government has furnished clothes and other necessaries of life. But notwithstanding these generous gifts, it should be remembered that these small means will last only for a few days; that many among them belonged to the highest families in Italy; that they have sacrificed all their fortune to the sacred cause of freedom, and deserve our sympathies and welcome. As our citizens have been so generous in giving material aid to Kossuth for the purchase of saddles and old mus kets, we hope that they will not overlook these unfortu nate victims of Austrian despotism, and procure them some employment, in order that they may not suffer is this free land for want of assistance. The officers of the San Giovanni were quite disappointed

that our World's Fair was not yet opened. The vessel will remain in our harbor not less than a month, and the captain will not admit any visiters before having done the mecessary repairs to his beautiful and fast sailing vessel.

We hope that our city will offer a generous reception to these gallant officers, and treat them with the same urbanity that our naval officers are received in all the ports of the kingdom of Sardinia.

The Crystal Palace. THE ENGLISH COMMISSION TO THE NEW YORK EX HIBITION.

The Commissioners of the New York Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, and the country at large, cannot but feel extremely complimented by the practical sym pathy and interest manifested in the enterprise by the government of Great Britain. Indeed, it is stated in one of the London papers, not, however, in a tone of fault-finding, that the British government has evinced a greater alacrity in patronizing, and has done far more, as a body politic, for the New York Exhibition, than it had done in support of the famous Crystal Palace of Hyde Park The governmental departments of the Ordnance, Admiralty, Mint, and Board of Trade, will be contributors, as will also the East India Company. Her Majesty's govern-ment has also appointed, as a body of commissioners, to attend and report on our Exhibition, the Earl of Elles mere, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Professor G. Wilson, Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Wallis. The Earl is to be accompanied by the Countess Ellesmere, his daughters, the ladies Egerton, and one of his sons. The Earl was elevated to his present dignity in the year 1846, having been formerly Lord Francis Egerton. His second title is that of Viscount Brackly. He is a Privy Councillor, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire; he has served in the House of Commons, been one of the Lords of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary at War. And besides all his titles, he is extreme wealthy. He is a man of high literary attainments, an of the most liberal ideas, and will, doubtless, receive all the attention in this city, to which his distinguished character entitle bim.

Sir Charles Lyell has earned distinction and hi brightly title, by his attainments in the physical sciences, and particularly in the department of geology. This will be by no means his first visit to this country, having been here on two former occasions, in 1841 and 1845, when he made scientific inves tigations of the geology of the States, the result of which he gave to the world in a publication entitled "Travels it North America." Sir Charles is a Scotchman by birth and is now in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He studied for, and was admitted to the bar, but he showed more in clination for the natural sciences than for forensic studies and while yet at college, devoted himself assiduously to the study of entomology, botany, and more especi geology, to which subsequently he devoted most of his attention. In 1832 he commenced his lectures on geology at King's College, and in 1836 was elected President of the London Geological Society. His chief scientific works are "Principles of Geology," and "Elements of Geology." more suitable personage could hardly have been selected in the British dominions, as a Commissioner to such an exhibition than Sir Charles Lyell, who will share with Lord Ellermere in the polite attention, regard, and hospi tality of this community.

The third Commissioner, Charles Wentworth Dille, is th Of the other three members of the Commission, our information is limited to the following notice given of them:

on of Mr. Dilke, who was for many years the editor, and

we understand, the proprieter of the London Albertum, a scientific and literary publication of the greatest crit. Mr. Dilke was one of the earliest and most effi-

cient co-operators in the Hyde Park undertaking, and acted as a chief member of the executive committee.

Processor Wilson is faverably known to the public from the attention which he has paid to scientific agriculture, and it may be anticipated that at New York he will find the materials for much useful information to his own countrymen in that and kindred branches of knowledge. The appointment of Mr. Wallis also is a very judicious one. He was one of the most valuable and active officers employed at Hyde Park, in 1861, and spart altogether from his acquirements as a teacher of the first principles of practical art, he has a rare and extensive acquiantance with the mestra of textile fabrics in every branch of their manufacture. Perhaps, however, for the material interests of this country, so far as they are likely to be affected by the New York exhibition, the most valuable member of the new commission is Mr. Whitworth the leading maker in this country of what are called Manchester tools. Mr. Whitworth is the very best man that could be selected to concentrate into a report the mechanical results of the New York exhibition; and, ingenious and inventive as the Americans undoubtedly are, we need not be ashamed to send over to them, as a reporter, the mechanic who can by the unaided, exercise of his craft, measure the millionth part of an inch.

The English government has commissioned the Leander.

The English government has commissioned the Leander frigate, and the Basilisk, steam sloop, to bring the above named gentlemen to this port. We presume they will come in the steamer, and that the frigate will convey the British contributions to the exhibition. The Basilisk is commanded by a brother of the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. F. Egerton. The following is a list of her subaltern offi-

Lieut., Hugh M. Elliot.

"Edw. B. Hopkins.
Master, William Jeffery.
Surgeon, Arch. J. Little.
Paymaster, Jas. F. Phillips.
Chief Eng'r, Francis Pearce.

Mates, William A. Smith,

"E. H. Pace.
"Wm. W. S. Bridges.
Assistant. Surgeon, Danief
W. Stephens, M.D.
Clerk, Wm. H. Ozzard.

The Leander is a fifty gun frigate, commanded by Capt. George St. V. King. officers :-

The Basilisk is a paddle wheel stram sloop, of 400 horse power. She carries six guns, and has been recently serving with the North America and West India squadron.

The Departure of the Pacific.

AMERICAN VISITORS ABROAD—YOUNG AMERICA AND THE ADVOCATES OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILA-DELPHIA BRANCH MINTS, EN ROUTE FOR EUROPE-The Collins' steamship Pacific, Captain Ezra Nye, took her departure for Liverpool on Saturday noon last, carrying nearly two hundred cabin passengers, a list of whose names we published yesterday. Among the passengers are the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, alias Young America. the Hon. George Briggs, the advocate of a Branch Mint in New York; the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, his opponent, who was accompanied by his lady; and Mise Delia S. Bacon, the historical lecturer, who goes to Europe for the collection of historical information. The pier was lined with carriages, and a crowd of at least a thousand persons assembled to witness the departure of the noble vessel. At 12 o'clock precisely she poved out into the river, amid the booming of cannon and the hearty God speed of the crowd, among which were many who had friends and relatives on board, and whose tearful eyes bore evidence to the pain they felt at the separation. As she passed by Jersey City, on her way down the bay, she was greeted with a salute from one of the Cunard steamers, which was promptly answered oon she was lost to view, but still a few lingered behind, after the crowd dispersed, as if unwilling to leave the spot where they had parted from their friends.

A large number of the friends of Judge Douglas were with him on board the Pacific to bid him a hearty farewell, a pleasant voyage, and a safe return.

Senator Douglas, who is the embodiment and representative of the principles of Young America, intends to spend five or six months in studying the different forms governments in Europe, the condition of the people, and other important subjects connected with the ntirely on his own account, and will travel alone, as he desires to devote all his time to lavestigation and observation, for which he will find an ample field in Europe .. He is, however, furnished with letters of introduction to prominent persons in England, France, Italy, Germany, ad other countries which it is his intention to visit be fore his return. On his arrival at Liverpool he will proceed immediately to London, where he will spend a few weeks, before his departure for the continent. As our traveller is not troubled with any predilections for Engish laws and institutions, he will find in the great capital much to confirm his prejudices, which others, differ-ently disposed, would be inclined to pass over with for-We do not suppose, however, that the Judge is too strict a democrat to refuse an introduction to a few of the aristocracy, and we have too good an opinion of him to think that his political faith would be in any way injured by association with them. Young Ameples to suppose that he could be influenced by the glitter of a star, or the sound of an empty title—so he may hotknob with the Premier, and engage in those little ame-nities which relieve life of much of its tedium and monotony, with the aristocracy, without any apprehensions regarding his future prospects for the Presidency. But what about Canada? What will the Judge say,

when the nobility accuse him of attempting to appropri-ate that portion of her Majesty's dominions? Why, he will, of course, be as sincere an annexationist there as he has been here, and, after all, his previous policy on this subject, and the determined stand he has taken upon it, will only serve to render him more conspicuous among the American notabilities now in Europe. The English will regard with astonishment, the man who could not only ropose such a gigantic measure, but who also persevere n advocating it with a tenacity that equals if it does not surpass their own. So the Little Giant will be "the oberved of all observers," and the lion of the day. It would be well for him to look in at Exeter Hall, in his rambles through the metropolis, and take particular notice of the doings of the strange class of professed philanthropists and negrophiloists, and fanatics, who hold their meetings there-There is much besides, that the Judge will find worthy of observation, but above all, we would recommend im to devote his special attention to the conditon of the industrial classes, for no where will he have a better op portunity for doing so than in London.

From England, the representative of Young America will pass over to France, where he expects to arrive in time for the coronation of the Emperor, Napoleon III., and the Empress, Eugenie I. This will be a magnificent spectacle, and will attract a motley assemblage of our countrymen to the great centre of the fashionable world. Free soilers, Young Americans, abolionists, whigs-silve grays, and woolly heads; democrats-hunkers and barnburners; representatives of all parties, forgetting their dif-ferences; will here mingle in friendly association. Having witnessed the coronation, our traveller will proceed to Naples and Sicily, thence to the States of the Church, Piedmont Lombardy, and the other Northern Province of Italy, now desolated by Austrian rule, making notes

We are rather inclined to think he will not visit Spain or Hungary, for if found in either of those countries wit copy af any speech he has delivered anywhere within the last three or four years, he might be arrested as a suspicious person, or be directly charged of collusi with the Cuban junto, and the revolutionary projects o Kossuth and Mazzini.

Magnificent Clipper Race.

NEW YORK AGAINST BOSTON—CHALLENGE FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BETWEEN THE CLIPPER SHIPS YOUNG AMERICA. OF NEW YORK, AND THE SOVE-REIGN OF THE SEAS, OF BOSTON.

It will be seen by the following letters, that Mr. Wm. H.

Webb, the eminent New York ship builder, has taken up the gauntlet for New York, by accepting the challen ately made by the owners or friends of the Sovereign o the Seas, to back her against any ship affoat. The Young America is a new vessel, vet untried, and Mr. Webb must have great confidence in the sailing qualities in this, his ast production, to back her against so well proved as antagonist as the Sovereign of the Seas.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR N. Y. HERALD. No. 8 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, }

DEAR FIR-A challenge having been made in the Ecening Post, of Thursday last, by the owners of the ship Soveeign of the Seas, I beg to enclose an acceptance of the ame for \$10,000, by William H. Webb, Esq., the builde of the ship Young America. Very respectfully yours, GEORGE DANIELS,

Owner of ship Young America

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, May 14, 1855, Isan Sm.—My attention having been called to an article in the Berning Post, of Thursday last, headed "The clipper-